

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the present application are respectfully requested. Claims 2-10, 12-19, 21-27 and 29-41 remain pending in the application. By the foregoing amendment, claims 2, 12, 21 and 29 are amended; and claims 38-41 are added.

On pages 9-18 of the final Office Action, independent claims 2, 12, 21 and 29, along with all dependent claims, are rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,580,870 (Kanazawa et al.), U.S. Patent 6,496,847 (Bugnion et al.), and U.S. Patent 6,802,022 (Olson), and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,272,625 (deCarmo). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants have discussed of record an exemplary application program layer with DVD player software 22, web browser 24 and other application programs 26 operably connected to an operating system 30, wherein the operating system checks the DVD for resource indications and associated sector address regions when the DVD is placed into the hardware player (e.g., page 2, lines 24-27). When the DVD is played, the operating system can examine all requested sector addresses of DVD data for addresses associated with one of the resource indications (e.g., page 3, lines 8-10). If an association is found, the operating system starts an application program and provides the one of the resource indications to the application program to obtain a resource (e.g., page 3, lines 10-12). Further, in step 64 while the application program is started and the resource indication is provided to the application program to obtain the resource, the operating system extension can continue to examine the data sector addresses requested while the DVD player hardware operates (e.g., page 7, lines 10-14). At least for these reasons, the

requested addresses can be examined by the operating system while the DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD.

Applicants have further discussed of record checking whether any embedded information is stored in the DVD (step 56). If not, the system extension software lays dormant in step 58 (e.g., page 7, lines 1 and 2). This exemplary feature can prevent the system extension software from taxing the resources of the computer when the DVD does not have any embedded resource indications (e.g., page 7, lines 3 and 4).

The foregoing features are broadly encompassed by claim 2, which recites, a method, including among other claimed features, in an operating system, checking a digital versatile disc (DVD) for the presence of resource indications and sector address regions associated with said resource indications; and while a DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD, if a resource indication is present upon checking the DVD, then in the operating system examining the sector addresses of requested DVD data for a match with the addresses associated with the resource indications, and if a match is found, then the operating system independently starting an application program and providing the resource indication having the matching associated address to the application program to obtain a resource external to the DVD while the DVD player software continues to operate to play the DVD, otherwise, when a resource indication is not present upon checking the DVD, laying dormant from further checking the DVD for the presence of resource indications. Claims 12, 21 and 29 recite a system, a computer readable medium, and an apparatus having elements performing similar functions.

The Kanazawa et al. patent would not have taught or suggested the claimed features. Rather, the Kanazawa et al. patent relates to programs stored in DVD 40

being loaded into RAM 2 for accessing information relevant to the video information in audiovisual information of network resources (col. 10, lines 25-40). The Examiner appears to rely on the Kanazawa et al. disclosure that a DVD playback control program 116 uses an internet address as an argument to start an internet browser 117 (col. 16 in general). The Examiner also appears to rely on the Kanazawa et al. disclosure that the address at which the URL has been written is specified in the operand of a jump command (col. 19, lines 14-16). However, the address based jump command is directed to enabling a link to a specified location when a button is physically pressed (col. 19, lines 16-17). Accordingly, the act of pressing a button is indicative of a user-interactive system that serves to enable a link to an internet web site of user's interest, e.g., when a user clicks a Web mark on the screen, the CPU links to a Web server on the Internet (see, e.g., Abstract).

Further, the Kanazawa et al. patent teaches an entirely different "pause" mode of operation in which if an internet address is included, then the DVD video goes "into the pause (or halt) state (step S104, S105)" (col. 16, lines 25-29). When the WWW browser 117 is closed or when the user has specified the start of playback, then the DVD playback resumes (col. 16, lines 34-37). At least for these reasons, the Kanazawa et al. patent teaches away from 1) checking a DVD to ascertain if a resource indication is present while a DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD, and 2) an operating system independently starting an application program and providing the resource indication having the matching associated address to the application program to obtain a resource external to the DVD while the DVD player software continues to operate to play the DVD, as Applicants have variously claimed. The Kanazawa et al. patent would not have

taught or suggested while a DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD, if a resource indication is present upon checking the DVD, then in the operating system examining the sector addresses of requested DVD data for a match with the addresses associated with the resource indications, and if a match is found, then the operating system independently starting an application program and providing the resource indication having the matching associated address to the application program to obtain a resource external to the DVD while the DVD player software continues to operate to play the DVD, otherwise, when a resource indication is not present upon checking the DVD, laying dormant from further checking the DVD for the presence of resource indications, as recited in claims 2, and as similarly recited in claims 12, 21 and 29.

The Bugnion et al. patent does not cure the deficiencies of the Kanazawa et al. patent. On page 13 of the final Office Action, the Examiner relies on the disclosure in the Bugnion et al. patent that various legacy features of virtual machine monitors are integrated as part of windows (e.g., col. 15, lines 25-34; col. 16, lines 26-35). As Applicants have argued of record, the virtual machine monitor as taught by the Bugnion et al. patent merely relates to an instance of a virtualized operating system resident within a conventional host operating system, but this is a virtualized operation that is completely devoid of 1) checking a DVD to ascertain if a resource indication is present while a DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD, and 2) an operating system independently starting an application program and providing the resource indication having the matching associated address to the application program to obtain a resource external to the DVD while the DVD player software continues to operate to play the DVD, as Applicants have variously claimed.

The Olson patent does not cure the deficiencies of the Kanazawa et al. patent and the Bugnion et al. patent. Bridging pages 15 and 16, the final Office Action variously relies on the passage of the Olson patent in which an operating system 26 loads a device driver 28' that is aware of a second memory region 42 to access its contents (col. 5, lines 30-49), apparently for the asserted proposition that "there exist a region having data which without a driver that is aware of the existence thereof, will effectively not use, not access or would ignore the region, in view of no knowledge of its existence" (page 16 of the final Office Action). However, the Olson patent does not speak of laying dormant from further checking the DVD for the presence of resource indications when a resource indication is not present upon checking the DVD. Further, the disclosed utilizations of ROM or NVRAM memories in the Olson patent, even if combined with the Kanazawa et al. patent and the Bugnion et al. patent as suggested by the Examiner, would not have taught or suggested 1) checking a DVD to ascertain if a resource indication is present while a DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD, and 2) an operating system independently starting an application program and providing the resource indication having the matching associated address to the application program to obtain a resource external to the DVD while the DVD player software continues to operate to play the DVD, as recited above in claims 2; and as similarly recited in claims 12, 21 and 29.

The deCarmo patent does not cure the deficiencies of the Kanazawa et al. patent, the Bugnion et al. patent and the Olson patent. Bridging pages 17 and 18 of the final Office Action, the Examiner relies on the passages in the deCarmo patent that a system thread 302 adds counters to, or removes counters from, a counter

group 324 (col. 6, lines 35-45); and that a system thread creates a counter thread when the system thread detects that at least one of the counter parameters is being utilized by the system (col. 3, lines 57-61). This is completely devoid of 1) checking a DVD to ascertain if a resource indication is present while a DVD player software separately operates to play the DVD, 2) an operating system independently starting an application program and providing the resource indication having the matching associated address to the application program to obtain a resource external to the DVD while the DVD player software continues to operate to play the DVD, and 3) laying dormant from further checking the DVD for the presence of resource indications when a resource indication is not present upon checking the DVD, as recited above in claims 2; and as similarly recited in claims 12, 21 and 29.

At least for the foregoing reasons, Applicants' claims 2, 12, 21 and 29 are allowable. The remaining claims depend from the respective independent claim and recite additional advantageous features which further distinguish over the documents relied upon by the Examiner. As such, the present application is in condition for allowance.

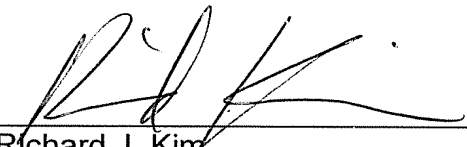
All objections and rejections raised in the Office Action having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance and a Notice of Allowance is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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